

# The Newberry Herald.

TERMS—\$1.50 FOR SIX MONTHS, IN ADVANCE.

Devoted to the Dissemination of Useful Intelligence.

Editors T. F. GRENEKER.  
R. H. GRENEKER.

VOLUME I.

NEWBERRY, S. C., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13, 1865.

NUMBER 51.

## THE HERALD

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

At Newberry C. H.,

By THOS. F. & R. H. GRENEKER,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS, \$1.50 FOR SIX MONTHS, EITHER IN CURRENCY OR IN PROVISIONS.  
(Payment required invariably in advance.)

Advertisements inserted at \$1.50 per square, for first insertion, \$1 for each subsequent insertion. Marriage notices, funeral invitations, obituaries, and communications of personal interest charged as advertisements.

### Charleston Advertisements.

## H. L. JEFFERS & CO.,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

General Agents, Commission Merchants,

AND

LAND AGENTS,

OFFICE 118 EAST BAY,

will give prompt attention to the sale of

Cotton and other Produce.

WILL NEGOTIATE

For the shipment of Cotton to the most reliable Houses in Europe and the North. And make liberal advances on the same when in hand for sale or shipment.

WILL BUY GOODS FOR Merchants and Farmers to order. WILL RECEIVE AND FORWARD GOODS. WILL BUY AND SELL Gold and Silver. WILL NEGOTIATE the Sale of Plantations, Lands and Tenements, when placed in their care. And on this subject we beg leave respectfully to say to our friends and the public, that as we were born and raised in the State, and engaged in business for thirty years, and having travelled extensively over the State, and well acquainted with the location, soil and climate, and feeling in the closest degree identified with you, we flatter ourselves that we can be of great advantage to those who wish to sell their lands or plantations. We are now in correspondence with friends who are natives of this State, but recently located in New York, which will give us additional facilities for finding the most desirable purchasers. We therefore offer our services to those who wish to dispose of their lands, etc. To such we say, send us a plain written description of your property; the district in which it is located; whether North, South, East or West, and the distance from the county seat; how watered and the character of the streams; number of acres, and how many cleared and in cultivation; and, as near as you can, the number of acres in bottom and upland; and your price per acre; with \$25 to cover expense of advertising; and we will serve you to the best of our ability.

IN FACT, give your personal and undivided attention to every interest connected with their care.

H. L. JEFFERS.

I most respectfully beg leave to return my sincere thanks to my friends and the public for their long and liberal patronage. I thank them. And now, as the late disastrous and fatal war is over, I am again established in this city; and (as it were) commencing anew; I therefore assure my friends and the public that my personal attention and energy shall be faithfully given to every interest committed to my care. Hence I most respectfully appeal to all my friends and the public, and solicit a share of patronage. Born and reared among you, and thirty years devoted to business under your own eye, is my reference.

Nov 8th H. L. JEFFERS.

## W. H. CHAFFEE,

No. 205 EAST BAY STREET,

(Opposite New Custom House.)

CHARLESTON, S. C.

WHOLESALE GROCER

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COMMISSION MERCHANT.

DEALER IN

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LIQUORS.

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Charleston, S. C., Nov 8 1865. 3m.

## KING & GOODRICH,

Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign & Domestic

Dry and Fancy Goods,

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CHARLESTON, S. C.

King & Goodrich take this medium of informing the merchants of the country, that they have opened and are constantly receiving a stock of goods in the above line, which they will sell at the lowest cash prices. J. & W. Knox are to be found with K. & G. and invite their old friends and customers. [Nov 15 1m]

## JOHN KING & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

GROCERIES

PROVISIONS

FLOUR

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS

SEGARS

CROCKERY, HOLLOWWARE & GLASSWARE

ALSO,

2900 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,

No. 88 Hasel-Street,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

### FAREWELL SPEECH OF PROVISIONAL GOV. PERRY.

INAUGURAL ADDRESSES OF GOVERNOR ORR AND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR W. D. PORTER.

The following addresses were delivered before the Legislature on the occasion of the inauguration of Hon. James L. Orr and Hon. W. D. Porter, as Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State. Mr. Orr was inaugurated on Wednesday and Mr. Porter on Thursday:

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR B. F. PERRY.

Senators and Members of the House of Representatives:

I have come here to-day to bid you farewell, as Provisional Governor of South Carolina, and to congratulate you on the restoration of the State, once more, to self-government and independence, as a member of the Federal Union. Like the leader of God's chosen people of old, I have had the honor of conducting you through the wilderness, with in sight of the promised land, but am not permitted to enter it. That great boon has been reserved for my distinguished friend who is now about to be inaugurated as the first Chief Magistrate of the State ever elected by the sovereign people. If not within "three days," he will within a very short time be able to pass you over the confusion and military rule, under which you have so long lived, to that happy state in which you will be able to govern yourselves, and enjoy all the rights and privileges of a free and enlightened people. Under his wise and able administration, I hope to see the good old State revive, prosper, and be once more happy.

I am sure, gentlemen, that I may say with perfect propriety, as the representative of the Federal Government in South Carolina, that the State has done enough to entitle her to be received back as a member of the Federal Union, with all her Constitutional rights fully restored. She was foremost in assuming the post of danger in the recent revolution, and in her appeal to arms in defence of what she honestly believed to be her reserved rights as a State. Gallantly and nobly her sons fought through the war, pouring out their blood and sacrificing their lives on almost every battle-field throughout the Southern States. When conquered by overwhelming numbers, seeing their towns and villages nothing but smouldering ruins, their beloved State a wide-spread desolation, their wives, and sisters, and little children, and aged parents at the point of starvation, like brave men they accepted the decrees of God, and submitted themselves to the dire fortunes of war. Sad and silent, with manly fortitude and firmness, they awaited the terms of the conqueror. When those terms were made known, they were first, with a generous pride and high chivalry, to assume the humiliation which their State had been foremost in bringing on our common country.

As soon as the President's Proclamation was issued the people of South Carolina went cheerfully forward and took the amnesty oath under the order of the Provisional Governor, and reformed their State Constitution, as was desired by the President. They abolished slavery and freely gave up their two hundred millions invested in slaves. When advised to adopt the Congressional amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, South Carolina was the first Southern State which ratified the same, and set an example for her sister States to follow. She has been first, also, in preparing a wise and humane code of laws for the protection of the freedmen in all their rights of personal property, and allowing them to give testimony in her Courts of Justice. She has now elected her Representatives in both Houses of Congress, and commissioned them to take their seats in that body. She has organized a perfect State Government, with Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Departments, all Republican in their character, and the members of each swearing to support the Constitution of the United States. Her Ordinances of Secession have been repealed, and she now pledges herself to stand by the Union in good faith, and with all sincerity.

Having done all this, you and your State have done your duty, gracefully and faithfully, as becomes a gallant and generous people, who are never afraid to assume any position where honor and patriotism prompt. I know the President desires to relieve you of military rule, and see your Representatives once more seated in the councils of the nation. I cannot believe that Congress will exclude them, by a test oath, which does not apply to members of Congress, for they are not officers of the Federal Government, as was early decided in the history of our Government. Nor has Congress any power to impose on its members any other oath than that prescribed in the Constitution. To admit a contrary doctrine would enable the majority in Congress to exclude the minority, because they were Democrats or State Rights' men, or professed any other principles repugnant to the creed of the majority. The Constitutional oath was wisely ordained, and excludes all other oaths. The powers of Congress are delegated and specific, and they have no others. The reason for the passage of this test oath has passed away, and if not repealed no one in South Carolina can fill a Federal office till a new generation has sprung up, for all now living—men, women and children—did, in some way, countenance the war.

It is known to you, gentlemen, that I was opposed to the secession of South Carolina. No man in America regretted more deeply than I did this fatal movement, for I thought I foresaw all the evil consequences which have resulted from it. But, when the issue was made, my feelings in sympathy were all with my native State. And yet, I conscientiously believed that even the success of the Southern States would be disastrous. The jealousies and errors of the Grecian States were constantly in my mind. Disintegration once commenced in a confederation of republics, no one could foresee where it would end, except in petty tyrannies, or a consolidated military despotism.

Henceforth, no one will repudiate the farewell advice of Washington, as to the importance and perpetuity of the Federal Union.

It has shown a power and strength, moral and physical, which defy dissolution, till some extraordinary change has taken place in the condition of the people. The tendency of civilization is to enlarge Governments, and not to disintegrate them. All causes of discontent or dissatisfaction between the North and the South have been removed by the abolition of slavery. The different sections of this great Republic are mutually dependent on each other, and the one cannot live well without the other. The Southern States plant cotton and the Northern States manufacture it. The great West grows grain, and raises live stock for the supply of both sections. We all speak the same language, and have the same common origin. Our opinions and feelings in regard to the Republican principles of Government are identical. There is, too, assimilation in our pursuits and habits, manners, customs, religion and education.

History teaches us that the present asperity of feeling, which may exist in the breasts of many, in consequence of the wrongs and injuries of the war, will soon wear out. Brave and honorable men are always ready and willing to become reconciled. History teaches us, too, that the ravages of war are much more easily repaired than one is apt to suppose. An industrious and enterprising people will soon restore a country desolated by war. Such a people may soon convert a wilderness into productive and highly improved farms. No one need despair of the State. In a few years, with peace and industry, everything will change and wear a prosperous and happy aspect.

You have, gentlemen, in your legislative capacity arduous and responsible duties to perform, requiring great prudence and foresight. Your finances and banking system, now prostrate, have to be restored; your laws have to be amended to suit the changed condition of the State; your militia system, now more important than ever, requires your earliest consideration; your judiciary must be restored, and in some respects it would be proper to make improvements in the system. But I am trespassing on the prerogative of the Constitutional Governor. Henceforth, all of my communications, as the representative of the Federal Government, must be made through him, and to him. I hope most devoutly that I may have none to make, except one, which authorizes me to say that the President of the United States recognizes South Carolina, once more, as a member of the Federal Union, fully restored to all of her Constitutional rights.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me return you my most grateful thanks for the very flattering manner in which you have conferred on me the high and distinguished trust of representing the State of South Carolina in the Senate of the United States. And let me assure you that all my energies and humble talents will be devoted to the promotion of the best interests of the State, her welfare and honor.

I bid you an affectionate adieu.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR JAMES L. ORR.

The Governor elect then addressed the members of the General Assembly as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Constitution of South Carolina requires that the oath of office of the Governor shall be taken in your presence; and immemorial usage requires him to make, on such occasion, a brief exposition of the principles which will control his administration. The high honor conferred on me by a majority of my fellow-citizens, in choosing me their first Governor under the new Constitution, and the eventful period in the State's history when the selection is made, fills me with a sense of the profoundest gratitude. I approach its grave duties and responsibilities with the deepest humility, and with a sincere distrust of my capacity to discharge them in such manner as to satisfy the reasonable expectations of the State.

Under these circumstances, I can venture with safety to make at least one pledge to the people of this ancient Commonwealth: that all the zeal and energy of my nature, during my official term, shall be earnestly and exclusively devoted to their service. With the uniform practice of this partiality which caused them to elect me to this great office, I will exercise a generous confidence in all the acts of my administration, always giving me full credit for just and patriotic motives.

The States is now just entering upon a new and untried career, where there is much to hope for and not a little to fear. All of our old landmarks in politics have been swept off by the fires of war. Our social and industrial system have perished from the same unrelenting and unyielding cause. Some of our most distinguished citizens, and many of our most promising young men, have fallen martyrs to the ancient principles of South Carolina. Grief over the loss of the loved ones has filled every household, and the tears of the widow and the orphan have bedewed every hearthstone. And yet, amid this general wreck in all the relations of life, it would be unmanly to despond. The highest courage and the sternest fortitude is demanded wherever the heaviest calamities overtake and threaten to engulf us.

The people of South Carolina seceded from the Federal Union under an earnest and honest conviction that they had the Constitutional right so to do; and they were equally earnest and honest in the conviction that their interest and the security of a very large property in slaves required them to resort to this war to set up a new Government. The Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial Department of the United States Government all denied the right which we had asserted, and was ensued. All parties knew that slavery was the real foundation of the collision between the sections. The South engaged in it to preserve and perpetuate it; the North to destroy it. Four years of bloody, desolating war was spent in settling the issue, which had been committed to the arbitrament of the sword, and that High Tribunal from which there is no earthly appeal, decided the cause against us. It was a final, irreversible decree. We were exhausted, our armies surrendered, our last available recruit had been sent to the front, and our resources were all consumed. We succumbed to the power of the United States, and under the wise and magnanimous policy of President Johnson we will, I hope and believe, very soon be restored to all our personal and political rights in the Federal

Union, on terms of perfect equality with all the States of the powerful sisterhood.

The war has decided, first: That one or more of the States of the Federal Union have not the right, at will, to secede therefrom. The doctrine of secession, which was held to be orthodox in the State Rights school of politics, is now exploded for any practical purpose. The theory of absolute sovereignty of a State of the Federal Union (from whence was derived the right to secede) which was believed almost universally to be a sound constitutional construction, must also be materially modified to conform to this imposing decision. In all the powers granted in the Constitution of the Federal Government, it is supreme and sovereign, and must be obeyed and respected accordingly. Where the rights of a State are disregarded, or unconstitutional acts done by any department of the Federal Government, redress can no longer be sought by interposing the sovereignty of the State, either for nullification or secession; but the remedy is by petition or remonstrance; by reason, which sooner or later will overtake justice; by an appeal to the supreme judicial power of the Union; or by revolution, which, if unsuccessful, is treason.

The decision was far more imposing and obligatory than if it had been pronounced by the Supreme Court of the United States. It had been tried there, an effort to reserve it might have been made, because its members and opinions often change. But the God of Battles has pronounced an irreversible judgment after a long, desperate and sanguinary struggle, and it would be neither politic or patriotic ever again to invoke a new trial of the fearful issue.

The clemency which President Johnson has so generously extended to many of our citizens, in granting full and free pardon for participation in the late revolution, does honor to his statesmanship and to his sense of justice. He is the ruling power of a great and triumphant Government, and by his policy will attach by cords stronger than "triple steel" the citizens of one entire section of the Union to the Government which he has so long and so ably supported and maintained. He was well acquainted with the South—with her politics and politicians, and knew how erroneous in his judgment may have been their political principles, that they honestly entertained the sentiments which they professed, and for which they periled their all; and after failing in their end, when they proposed to return to their loyalty, that humanity and policy dictated that they should not be hunted down for ignominious punishment.

I shall give his policy of reconstruction earnest and zealous support.

The war decided, second: That slavery should be totally and absolutely exterminated in all the States in the Union. The convention of this State, with singular unanimity and promptness, accepted the result of the issue made, and declared in the fundamental law "that slaves have been emancipated by the action of the United States authorities, slavery should never be re-established in this State."

The Legislature has followed up the action of the Convention, by passing the Constitutional amendment proposed by the Federal Congress prohibiting slavery everywhere in the United States, and conferring on Congress power to carry the same into effect. Slavery in America is, therefore, forever extinct. The people of South Carolina have acquiesced in sequence of the war with remarkable cheerfulness, especially when it is noted that her people have been the staunchest defenders of the institution, on principle of policy, for more than a century—that her interest in the institution greater, relatively, than any of her sister States, its cash value at the beginning of the war being more than two hundred millions of dollars; and that, from a settled conviction, her two great staples of cotton and rice could only be successfully cultivated by compulsory labor.

The Convention and the Legislature, both recently elected by the people, have no doubt faithfully represented the sentiment of their constituents on this subject, and it cannot be doubted that, since the slave is emancipated, it is the fixed policy of the people to secure to him his rights of person and property as a freedman—that a just remuneration shall be paid him for his labor, and that he shall be protected against the fraud and violence of the artful and the lawless. The importance of your legislating the relative rights and duties of the whites and the freedmen, at your present session, cannot be over-estimated.

The vital interests of the State, in my judgment, are dependent solely upon the laws you pass with reference to this population. They must be restrained from theft, idleness, vagrancy and crime, and taught the absolute necessity of strictly complying with their contracts for labor. They must be protected in their person and property; and, for a few years at least, some supervisory power should be established to ratify their contracts for labor, until their experience and increasing knowledge may teach them to guard against the craft of the unscrupulous. To insure his protection of person and property, and to guard society against tumultuous disturbances of the peace—against trespasses, retaliations and assassinations—it will be indispensably necessary to modify the rules of the evidence so as to permit the negro to testify in all cases where his rights of person and property are involved.

The labor of every negro in the State is needed, if not to till the soil, in some other useful employment—for the culture of cotton and rice; and, in all menial occupations, it is very doubtful whether any laborers in this country or in Europe can supply his place. His long and thorough training in these employments give him a certain skill and aptitude which a stranger can only obtain by experience. It is, therefore, of the first importance that such a policy should be adopted as will enable the farmers and planters to employ the negro, and that he should remain cheerful and contented.

But there is another consideration prompting us to legislate humanely and for the negro. He has been born and reared among us, and while he has, unfortunately, qualities that stamp his inferiority to the white man, he possesses others that invite our respect. As a class, during the war, their loyalty to their owners and to society was worthy of the highest commendation. In no single instance, even where the slave population preponderated over the whites as an hundred to one, was there an outbreak or insurrection. With a full knowledge on their part of the nature of the contest, and the deep personal interest they had in its issue, it is not wonderful that they quietly pursued their labor, and mainly produced the supplies that fed our armies? If there be reason to complain that the negro has been emancipated, in derogation of the right and interest of the owner, such complaint cannot be lodged against him; whatever of ill feeling exists in the minds of former owners for the present state of affairs, it is not just that it should be visited on him. Interest and humanity require us to treat him kindly, and to elevate him, morally and intellectually; it will make him a better laborer, neighbor and man. Suddenly relieved from the restraints of the servile condition in which he was born and reared, his ignorance can excite no surprise; nor can we hope that he will eschew vice and crime. If he is to live in our midst, none are so deeply interested in enlightening and elevating him as ourselves.

The Constitution of the United States recognized property in slaves, and an appropriation was made by Congress to indemnify slave owners in the District of Columbia, when slavery was abolished there in 1861. I therefore cherish the hope that Congress will, as soon as the public debt is provided for, make some just and equitable arrangement, to make the citizens of the South some compensation for the slaves manumitted by the United States authorities.

The pursuits of South Carolina have not heretofore been sufficiently diversified. Agriculture was the great business of the State. The mechanic, the manufacturer, and the artisan, have not been encouraged to migrate hither, and the native population have not embarked in these employments. The result has been that most of the proceeds of the two great staple crops—cotton and rice—have been expended without the limits of the State, in purchasing such necessary articles as should have been fabricated or manufactured within our borders.

Every facility and encouragement should be given by the State Government and by the people, to immigrants from the North and from Europe, so that this great deficiency in skilled labor may, at an early day, be supplied.

Under our former system of labor, immigration was discountenanced from an apprehension that the immigrants, when they located in the country, would prove hostile and dangerous to the institution of slavery from want of knowledge and sympathy in it. The great change in the condition of the negroes has removed this objection, and the material prosperity of the State imperatively demands a great increase of agricultural and mechanical labor.

The present is a most auspicious time for embarking in manufacturing pursuits. The high tariff which is likely to be continued for many years without material reduction, promises such protection to this interest as will enable every branch of manufactures to be developed. The extensive water-power in the Central, Northern and Western portions of the State—the salubrity of the climate—the equable temperature—the facilities for transportation over the Rail Roads penetrating every section of the State, invite capitalists, at home and abroad, to invest their money in these enterprises, promising such handsome remunerations. Companies are already being organized to negotiate the selling and purchasing of lands and manufacturing sites, and wherever a citizen owns a water-power and is unable to improve it with his own means, let him invite his neighbors to form a company; and if that fails, invite strangers; and if that fails, let him sell to those who will improve and develop it.

By well directed enterprise and energy every water-power in the State, in a few brief years, will be decorated with a manufactory or a machine shop. The accumulation of capital and the great influx of population it will bring will stimulate industry. The farmer having a home market can diversify his labor and make it more profitable. Activity will be imparted to commercial pursuits. Manufactures will flourish and yield large profits to their owners, fostered and protected as they will be for many years by high protective tariffs. A harmonious combination of agriculture, commerce and manufactures—each of them are inviting in this State—will bring us wealth and prosperity. We can then build up school houses and churches and colleges, and make new Carolina not unworthy of the fame and renown of old Carolina.

Our first great want is enterprise and industry—if we will we command them. Our next great want is skilled labor—this must come from the North and from Europe; it will not come if we do not invite it and extend the hand of friendship to the immigrant. If he is looked upon with enmity and suspicion, it cannot be expected that he will make your country the home of himself and his descendants; and other States, more sagacious, will derive the benefit of his skill, capital and citizenship. Our last want is capital, to develop the great and varied resources of this State. It is to be obtained by labor, and from abroad, by making its profits remunerative to the owner. With these wants supplied, there is no reason to view our future gloomily; on the contrary, there is much to hope for ourselves and posterity.

We have emerged from a long and disastrous war, with our cities and towns burnt, our houses destroyed, our fields and plantations ravaged, and our wealth scattered, but we are in no worse condition than our forefathers when they came out of the revolution. Their virtue and labor and economy soon made them a more prosperous people than made them a more virtuous people. It is in vain to indulge in repining over the misfortunes of the past. Our work is with and for the future. If we are to deserve well of the country and of posterity, it must depend on the fidelity with which it is executed.

A new Constitution has been adopted, and by it your Government has been liberalized. Every citizen may aspire to its honors; and if esteemed worthy by his fellows, may occupy its high places. It merits a fair trial from the people, and will doubtless receive it. The hope is ardently cherished by me that every change made in the old Constitution may prove a salutary reform. With the courts speedily opened, and a strict enforcement of

the criminal law, the evil passions of bad and inconsiderate men will be restrained, and order soon restored to society.

The total destruction of large tracts of country by an invading army, and the exhaustion of the entire State consequent upon a long war, incapacitates the people from paying the usual amount of taxes, and it behooves all departments of the Government to practice economy and enforce a rigid economy. The annual appropriations heretofore made will undergo the closest scrutiny, and whenever a reduction can be made, or the appropriation entirely dispensed with, it will be done. All superfluous offices abolished, and the salaries of those continued reduced whenever it can be done without detriment to the public service, so that the expenditures for the support of the Government will be reduced, to the most frugal standard. The Executive Department will cordially co-operate with you in all measures to reduce the expenses of the State to the lowest standard compatible with its efficient administration.

Invoking the blessing of Almighty God on our united efforts to ameliorate the condition of our desolated and afflicted country, and appealing to Him for wisdom, moderation and fortitude in the discharge of our grave and arduous labor, I am prepared to take the oath to support the Constitution of this State and the United States, and enter upon the duties of Chief Magistrate of South Carolina.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR WILLIAM D. PORTER.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

To the good people of the State, through you as their chosen Representatives, I return my sincere thanks for the honor conferred on me. During a term of public service, running through a period of twenty-five years, it has not been my lot before to make any appeal to the whole people of the State, or to receive any previous proof of their trust and confidence. Regarding this election as a token, of their favor and approbation, I receive it with thankfulness and shall always cherish it with pride.

The amended Constitution of the State, provides that the Lieutenant-Governor shall act as President of the Senate. It will now become my duty to preside over the deliberations of that body. Happily the duties of the chair are not strange to me, and my recollection of the kindness and courtesy of Senators in former days, makes me feel that I shall still be among my friends, who will extend to me all the indulgence and support that may be needed.

A great change has come over us within the last year. The evidences of it are everywhere about us in prostration, wreck and ruin. All is changed, save our mutual friendships, and the deep unvarying love we feel for our State, the common mother for us all. The former have sustained us in all our trials; and of the latter nothing but death can deprive us—not war, nor peace, nor prosperity, nor adversity, nor the chances of time, nor the turning tide of fortune. Like true children, in the hour of distress we cling closer to the bosom that has nourished us. It is our refuge and our strength.

The past is fixed beyond recall. We cannot alter it, but we may learn from its teachings, if we are wise to improve the occasion. It is with the present and future that we have to deal. It does not pertain to my office to suggest measures for your consideration; but I may be permitted to say a word or two in relation to the spirit and temper in which we should deal with our present exigencies. We should, of course, realize our new situation on its full extent, and also realize that what may be right and proper in relation to one condition of things may not necessarily be either right or proper in relation to another and a different condition of things. The great obstacles we have to encounter are in our pride and prejudices—in feelings and opinions that are traditional with us; and have grown to be a part of our second nature. The question of honor or dishonor in any particular case must be resolved by each individual for himself. It depends upon the mind, the intent, the purpose. It depends much, too, upon the relative situation of parties. There may be more dishonor in requiring and enforcing a condition than in accepting and submitting to it. Between victor and vanquished he is most magnanimous who rises to the highest levels of the occasion, and best satisfies the requirements of honor, self-respect, truthfulness and generosity. But, certainly he who acts well his part in adverse circumstances must command respect, and need not feel humiliation. Especially now in practical matters, should we guard against an obstinate adherence to theory without sufficient regard to new facts and conditions. For example, we have renounced slave labor, and accepted free labor in advance—let us not prejudice its failure. This is the way to insure success. Let us give it a fair play and deal with it like men who are determined that it shall succeed. This is the way to insure success. Our own interest and the interest of those whose lot is cast with us, the happiness and prosperity of our State depend upon our grappling with this great industrial problem in good faith and with a brave, cheerful, confident and determined spirit. The work of reconstruction is in our hands, and if we shall succeed in building up anew our waste places and in laying the sure foundations of a large and enduring prosperity, the blessings of those who come after us will rest upon our names.

Our people have pledged anew their faith to the Government of the United States. This is a matter of honor and they will well and truly redeem their faith. Those who doubt them do not know them. They have been brave in war and will be true in peace. To affect enthusiasm now would be a hollow mockery, the basest of hypocrites. It cannot be expected of them. They have their griefs and their memories.

These are sacred and are entitled to respect and cannot be taken from them, but they will not suffer them to come in conflict with their duties. All they ask in return is a truth and a faith commensurate with their own. And so may be laid the foundations of a confidence that will be firm and enduring, and will ripen in time into that good will, esteem and harmony that can alone make a Government a blessing, and a people contented and happy.

At the conclusion the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice DEXTER.